

THE GAZETTE.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 11

STATE OF WISCONSIN.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.
BY THE GOVERNOR.

Since the early days of the Republic it has been the grateful pleasure and custom of the people to assemble once a year, and by thanksgiving, praise and feasting, render unto the Giver of All Good a sincere expression of gratitude for His unfailing care and goodness.

Now, therefore, I, William D. Hoard, governor of the state of Wisconsin, in conformity with this most fitting custom and the proclamation of the president of the United States, do appoint Thursday, November 22nd, 1889, as a day of thanksgiving.

I furthermore recommend that on that day the people of Wisconsin abstain from all labor and give thanks to Almighty God, by appropriate exercises in their places of worship and their homes, for the abundant mercies which we have received at His hands in the past year. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the capitol, in [Great Seal] Madison, this 11th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

WILLIAM D. HOARD,
By the Governor:
ENOS G. TWEED, Secretary of State.

TO-DAY'S ANNIVERSARIES

Born: Dr. J. Abercrombie, 1781.
Died: Canute the Dane, 1035.
The Rev. Joshua Brooks, 1821.
Lucetta Mitt, 1839.
Paul Bert, 1838.

Jean Sylvain Bailly guillotined at Paris, 1793.
Triumph of Richelieu, 1630.

VICE PRESIDENT MORTON AND THE SALOON QUESTION.

The third party prohibitionists have been industriously engaged for two weeks or more in circulating the report that Vice President Morton owns a bar in his new apartment hotel in Washington, and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union seems to be particularly anxious to make it appear that Mr. Morton is interested in the liquor question. This union is in session in Chicago, and in the proceedings of Saturday, Mrs. Clara Hoffman read the following with somewhat an air of triumph:

TARRE HAUTE, IND., Nov. 2.—Vice President Morton was last night elected an honorary member of the Terre Haute Liquor Dealers' Association at a meeting called specially for that purpose. When the motion was presented it was adopted by a unanimous vote, and a committee of four, composed of Farman Mewes and Julius Blumberg, republicans, and P. M. Black and Louis Hayden, democrats, was appointed to notify Mr. Morton of his election, and they sent him a telegram as follows:

"Extending the highest position in the gift of the American people, and seeing by the dispatches that you are engaged in the same business as ourselves, the Terre Haute Liquor Dealers Association desire to inform you that they have honored themselves by electing you an honorary member of their association at a special meeting held last evening."

During the day, however, Mrs. Ellen Foster, of Iowa, received a telegram from Washington, which she was permitted to read:

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Mrs. J. Ellen Foster—Miss Willard's accusation against Vice President Morton is without show of foundation. Mrs. Morton personally denounced the canard through the newspapers.

A. B. NETTLETON.
The woman's christian temperance union, or no other temperance organization certainly has a desire to do Vice President Morton an injustice, but it certainly does, by not giving the facts. The charge is made that Mr. Morton has a bar in his new apartment hotel in Washington, the prohibitionists make this charge, and one H. B. Monton took the trouble to telegraph the woman's christian temperance union convention in Chicago that the only bar room license in Washington is that taken out for Vice President Morton's hotel.

What are the facts? Mr. E. B. White, one of the most trustworthy newspaper correspondents in Washington, has formally investigated the matter, and says:

1. That the vice president does not own or keep a hotel here. 2. That he does not lease to any one any hotel, hall, house, or apartment or tenable habitation of any name or nature here in which a bar is or has been located. What is generally called Vice President Morton's hotel is not a hotel. It is an immense apartment-house named "The Shoreham." It is in no sense a hotel. Transient guests are not accommodated there. The flats are rented in suites only for a term not less than one year. The building is likely to be occupied quite generally by congressmen. Sixteen congressmen have already secured apartments, and among them Senator Farwell, of Illinois, and Congressman Taylor and Cannon of that state. There is no bar in the house. There has been no bar in the house. It is not the intention of any one to keep a bar in the house. I asked Congressman Hitt, of Illinois, who had received inquiries from his district as to what he knew about the matter. He said that he had made a personal investigation with this result: There is and has been no bar there, and it is not the purpose of any one to keep a bar there. Each apartment is entitled to a vault in the basement for the purpose of storing whatever it may be thought desirable to store. It is for the persons who rent the separate apartments to decide what they will store there. They can keep potatoes or liquor or whatever they please; but there is no bar upon the premises."

It is as unjust to charge Mr. Morton with being interested in the liquor business as it would be to charge the woman's christian temperance union with being interested in the liquor sold in the hotel in which it holds its headquarters. The union would not hold itself worthy if it were a little more rigorous in its attitude toward those engaged in temperance work but who cannot adopt the radical, impractical, and reckless

methods of the third party. It seems evident that the spirit of the third party is to tear down—never build up. The woman's christian temperance union had every reason to believe that Mr. Morton had not established a bar room in a hotel, that it was not a "gran establishment" where liquor is sold to whoever desires it; and wouldn't a christian spirit, a decent regard for the truth, and a worthy desire to do the vice president of the United States—who is a christian gentleman—simple justice, constrain that body to know the facts before it began its wholesale attacks on him?

But the spirit of the woman's christian temperance union convention can be best illustrated by one fact which ought to shame every one who took part in it. When the dispatch of the slanderer Monton was received by the convention, it was put on the record. When the dispatch of General Nettleton was received denying the wicked charges of Monton, the convention refused to put it on record! A more unchristianlike act than this cannot be found in any political convention that ever assembled.

THE WEALTH OF THE UNITED STATES.

A correspondent asks the Gazette to give the estimated wealth of the United States, that is the estimated value of all kinds of property in the country; and the means by which these estimates are reached.

It has always been more or less difficult to arrive at reliable figures regarding the wealth of nations. In 1850 the estimated true valuation of all the property in the United States was set down at \$7,135,780,228, or \$308 per capita. Now watch the national growth. In 1860 the total valuation was fixed at \$16,159,616,008, or \$514 per capita. In 1870 it was \$30,068,518,507, or \$708 per capita. In 1880 the wealth of the United States had reached \$43,642,000,000 or a per capita valuation of \$70. In 1880, the estimated true valuation of property in New York, real estate and personal of all kinds, was \$7,619,000,000. Pennsylvania came next with five and a half billion; Ohio with a little over three billion, and Illinois the same. Wisconsin had grown from \$42,000,000 in 1850 to \$969,000,000 in 1880.

The method of obtaining these facts, if facts they may be called, are very simple if not altogether trustworthy. Under the census laws the values are arrived at in two ways. First by recording the assessed valuation of real and personal property in all the countries and states; and second by setting down the actual value of each description of property as estimated by the deputy marshals empowered to take the census in each locality. The aggregate footings of all these returns give us the figures on the estimated true valuation of all kinds of property in the United States. Of course every intelligent man will understand that these figures are not absolutely correct. They may possibly approximate correctness, and even if they do, that is statistics are valuable.

But this method of attempting to arrive at the wealth of the country is much more satisfactory than that in use in Great Britain. There the census takers make no attempt to obtain such figures. It is all done by guess work. But people want "statistics," and British statisticians have set themselves to work to find out that according to estimates made the total valuation of all property in Great Britain is about forty-five billion dollars, a little more than that of the United States. But should a careful estimate be made now, the aggregate wealth of the United States, according to Mulhall, the noted British statistician, will be millions greater than that of Great Britain.

Criminal Notes.

PATRICK AHER, a New Orleans prize-fighter, was shot dead at New Orleans by Andy Berrill.

At Baltimore, Md., in a crowded street Annie Kong shot Stephen A. Bridge, her betrayer, three times, inflicting fatal wounds.

JAMES M. FORNER, county treasurer of Riley county, Kansas, is a defaulter, and has fled from Manhattan, Kansas, to Windsor, Ont.

CHICAGO police broke up a gang of counterfeiters, arresting four of them. They found coins from the value of a nickel to a dollar.

THOMAS BURNOWS, the Alabama outlaw, is said to have joined a party sent out in pursuit of him and accompanied it as a guide for a number of miles.

FIFTEEN convicts in the Huntsville, Texas, penitentiary made a bold dash for liberty and one of them was killed and three wounded. None escaped.

EDWARD B. YELNER, charged with embezzlement from the Reading Fire Insurance Company, has been arrested at Lebanon, Ky., and taken to Philadelphia, Pa.

It is said that the ex-governor of Virginia, who disappeared on the last day that Dr. Cronin was killed May 4 last.

SENATOR KENNEDY, who was Burke's lawyer at Winnebago and who subsequently drew out of the case, has declared that he withdrew because he did not like Lawyer Forrest's methods of defense in the Cronin case.

OSCAR JOHNSON and John Lawrence quarreled over a girl at a negro dance in North Indianapolis, and Lawrence shot three times, killing Johnson and seriously wounding Lizzie Johnson. Lawrence escaped.

SANDY MISLAPS.
The Conemaugh river is again flooded and great damage has been done to property along the valley.

F. O. SYRRELL, miners, were killed by falling rocks at Aspen, Col.

THE Butler Art Glass manufacturing company's factory at Fostoria, O., has been destroyed by fire. Loss, \$40,000; insurance, \$30,000. The cause of the fire is unknown.

KUNZE MAY CONFESS.

THE LITTLE GERMAN EXPECTED TO TALK.

Belief That He Will Save His Neck by Telling About the Cronin Conspiracy.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—In addition to the recently discovered effects of Dr. Cronin, which will be introduced in evidence at the trial, it is generally understood that the prosecution will spring another sensation this week.

The nature of the new surprise is supposed to be a confession by Kunze. The telling evidence of the last week has brought in Kunze so frequently, and connected him with Coughlin and Sullivan, that the "Little German" now realizes that the jury may deal with him very severely.

It is well understood that Judge Longenecker has had his eyes on Kunze watching for the moment when the little rattle-brain would begin to show indications of weakening. It was argued that Kunze, not being of the same nationality as the other defendants, a member of any of their camps, could not be filled with any of the patriotism which, it is alleged by a few, impelled them to commit the terrible deed. Therefore he would not have any patriotic duty to suffer death for. It was thought that as soon as Kunze was made to see how much evidence there really was against him, the German would be ready to "squel."

That time has now arrived. Kunze it is said, has communicated his views to Dr. Egbert, assistant county physician, who has attended him during his recent attack of pleurisy.

It is hinted that the State has a clear understanding with Kunze, and that just before closing the trial, Judge Longenecker will call out "John Kunze." The latter will then walk up to the witness stand, be sworn, and testify against his fellow-prisoners.

Yesterday afternoon Capt. Schuttler cleaned a small piece of the strip of muddy carpet raked out of the sewer in Lake View by Officer Lorch on Friday, and found that it was exactly similar to the cheap ingrain carpet sold at "John Kunze's," by Salesman Hatfield of A. H. Revell & Co's.

Salesman Hatfield will be called and will produce the carpet as part of that sold to Simonds.

The police view the finding of the carpet as of very great materiality.

The carpet found in the same sewer with Dr. Cronin's clothes serves to locate Dr. Cronin in the Carlson cottage, whence the carpet came, and where Martin Burke was ostensibly residing at the time of the murder.

THE MURDER TRIAL.

A Gardner Saw the Assassins on the Fatal Night.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—In the Cronin trial a great audience was on hand and interest was intense.

Gerhard Wardel, a gardener at 1920 North Ashland avenue, was the first witness called. Mr. Wardel testified, in reply to Mr. Mills' questions, that on Saturday, May 4, he left his home about 7 o'clock in the evening and went to Matt Jung's place on Lincoln avenue. He started for home at 10 o'clock or a little after. He walked home on the east side of Ashland avenue. It was about 10:30 when he reached the corner of Otto street and Ashland avenue. Here he noticed for the first time that two men were walking ahead of him about 300 feet. When he saw the men they were just north of School street, and they seemed to him to have come out of the saloon on the corner of School street and Ashland avenue. They walked on up Ashland avenue and entered the Carlson cottage by the front door.

"Describe those men," said Mr. Mills. "One was a large man about 5 feet 11 inches I should suppose. The other was about 5 feet 7 inches high. They walked straight on till they came to the Carlson cottage. Then they went up the steps and went in."

"You saw them go in?"

"Oh, sure, I saw them go in."

"What else did you see?"

"I saw light in the cottage through one of the slats in a shutter on the window. I saw the light plainly."

"You did not know whom those men whom you saw were?"

"I did not."

"Did you pass the cottage again the next day?"

"I did with my wife. We were going south on Ashland avenue. When we came to the Carlson cottage I saw blood the next day. I saw the blood on the sidewalk in front of the house."

"Where was this blood?"

"It was right in front of the steps, and there was more blood on the sidewalk, about fifteen feet south of the cottage steps."

Judge Wing objected on the ground that the witness could not swear that it was blood he saw on the steps. The most that could be proven by the witness was that he saw what he thought to be blood.

Mr. Mills said that the witness' opinion was of course all that could be offered in evidence. Mr. Wardel replied that he was sworn to tell the truth, and that he had seen blood before and knew what it was because he had once cut his finger.

The cross-examination by Judge Wing was very brief and nothing new or interesting was brought out.

John Coughlin, a saloon-keeper, testified that Coughlin and Kunze had been together at his saloon and Coughlin introduced Kunze as his friend.

Dr. Egbert was recalled and testified that he had cut a lock of hair from the head of Dr. Cronin's dead body at the time he made the autopsy. Part of this hair he placed in a glass jar, which he sealed, and part he gave to Capt. Schuttler. This was the introduction to the bringing out of the expert testimony.

This was begun directly when Walter S. Haines, professor of chemistry at Rush medical college, went on the stand. Mr. Haines testified that he had made a special study during eighteen years past of medical chemistry.

"Did you receive any articles from Prof. Belfield?"

"In the afternoon of Sept. 27 of this year I was handed an envelope, which I now hold in my hand. I subsequently opened this envelope and found there, in a note from Dr. Belfield, a small chip of wood with some reddish stains on it; some cotton also stained, and some bluish paper, having also red stains, and a small quantity of hair."

The professor held up to view a couple of square bits of the paper found in the trunk, along with the cotton batting.

"What instructions did you receive from Prof. Belfield?"

"Prof. Belfield asked me to examine the stains on the articles with a view to determine whether they were blood."

"You examined them only as to whether they were blood, and not as to any particular kind of blood?"

"Yes."

"What was the character of these tests—chemical or microscopic?"

"Mainly chemical."

"Tell the jury how you made these tests."

"I made a solution in water of a portion of these stains. With this I combined a quantity of a solution of gum guaiacum, and to this added some peroxide of hydrogen. In this case, blood is not present, and there results but little change in the appearance of the solution. Should blood be present a very fine, intense blue color appears immediately. In this particular

test this blue color appeared. Then I mixed a solution of the stains with some very strong acetic acid, and allowed the mixture to evaporate slowly. In the residue I found the brown crystals which are characteristic of blood. I then made a combination test, macerating these crystals in glycerine, and I found under the microscope the corpuscles characteristic of blood."

"In your judgment what was the nature of those stains?"

"The stains on each of the articles, the paper, cotton, and wood, were blood."

"Can chemical science distinguish between different kind of blood?"

"No. These tests can only show that blood was present, but can not indicate that it is from man or animal."

"Did you examine the hair given you by Dr. Belfield?"

"Yes. I took three hairs from the bunch given me and let them remain on a piece of soap so arranged as to have only one end of the hair touch the soap. I left them there two weeks. That bleached them somewhat. I placed other hairs in a strong solution of alkali, which took out the color more rapidly."

Judge Wing objected to the introduction of this testimony as improper and illegal, being in the nature of an experiment.

There had been no connection made between the hair and the articles introduced in evidence, and the direct testimony of Prof. Haines was discontinued and the blood-stained articles were committed to the care of the clerk of the court. The State's attorney promised to make the necessary connection. He will do so by bringing Dr. Belfield to testify to having given the hair to Prof. Haines.

The significance of Prof. Haines' testimony regarding the bleaching of the hairs by the soap will be made apparent when Dr. Belfield will testify regarding the color of the hair found in the trunk.

Alexander Sullivan Discharged from Bail

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—The matter of discharging Alexander Sullivan from bail, which has been ever since the corner's jury returned its verdict in the Cronin case, came up before Judge Baker. The judge heard arguments from both sides and then discharged Mr. Sullivan from bail.

THE BALTIMORE CENTENNIAL.

Opening Services of the Great Catholic Celebration at That City.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 11.—November, 100 years ago, Pope Pius VIII. made John Carroll the first bishop of Baltimore. The Catholics of the archdiocese determined to celebrate the centennial of this important event, and the public looked favorably upon the project that the celebration soon grew beyond the scope of a local affair. To-day there are three cardinals, eighty-three bishops and archbishops, and over 1,000 priests in Baltimore to commemorate the founding of the first see in America.

The exercises incident to the opening of the great Catholic congress began Sunday at 9:30. A procession of students, clergy, bishops, archbishops, monsignors, and cardinals, marched from the cathedral, where hundreds of the most prominent citizens were present by special invitation. Pontifical high mass was celebrated by Archbishop Williams, of Boston, assisted by Very Rev. Dr. Haines, president of St. Mary's seminary, and many other eminent clergymen. Cardinal Gibbons was attended by Mgr. McColgan and Archbishop Williams, of Baltimore, and representatives of the Pope to the congress. The music was a feature of the occasion, and was rendered by a specially selected choir under the direction of Prof. F. X. Hall.

The sermon was by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, who, without taking any rest, gave a review of the life of the first Archbishop Carroll and his labors, and to prove that the ceremonies observed by the Catholic church to-day are the same as those used a hundred years ago. Speaking of the Catholic church in America he said it was really founded by Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America. The bishops of London urged the pope to appoint a bishop to the colony of Pennsylvania in 1766 because the Catholics enjoyed greater privileges under Penn than in any of the other colonies. But Maryland was chosen because in this State the first colony was established. Archbishop Ryan paid a glowing tribute to the members of the various orders in the Catholic church. He also paid an eloquent tribute to Miss Drexel, who took the veil at Pittsburgh a few days ago. At night pontifical responses were said by Archbishop Fausness and a sermon on temperance preached by Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul. The sessions of the Congress began Monday with 2,300 delegates present.

THE W. C. T. U.

They Conduct Services in Many of Chicago's Churches.

CHICAGO, Nov. 11.—No regular session of the Woman's Christian Temperance union convention was held Sunday, but the day was devoted to the holding of temperance services in various churches and halls. A great many of these services were conducted by the regular delegates. Others of the delegates took part in the usual morning services at the churches. At 10 o'clock in the morning children's mass meeting was held in Dr. Withrow's church, Ogden and Ashland avenues. Mrs. Helen G. Rice, superintendent of the day's session of the Christian Temperance Union juvenile work, conducted the meeting, which was attended by nearly 2,000 children. A meeting was held at Battery Day 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Rev. Alfred A. Wright, of Massachusetts, delivered the annual sermon to a very large audience in the evening. About forty of the city's pulpits were occupied by the temperance women.

STRENGTH OF BAKING POWDERS

By Actual Chemical Tests.

DR. PRICE'S (when fresh).....

JOHNSON'S (when fresh).....

RAMSEY'S (when fresh).....

HAYWOOD'S (when fresh).....

RIDEN'S.....

QUINN'S (when fresh).....

CLYBURN'S (when fresh).....

DARRELL & CO'S (when fresh).....

ROYAL.....

EUREKA (when fresh).....

HERBERT & CO'S.....

CHIEF (when fresh).....

GIFT POWDERS (when fresh).....

SCHEM POWDERS (when fresh).....

BULK POWDER (when fresh).....

RAMSEY'S (when not fresh).....

REPORTS OF GOVERNMENT CHEMISTS AS TO PURITY AND WHOLENESS OF THE PRICES' CREAM BAKING POWDER.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain any poisonous substance, and is pure and safe for use.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is made from the best materials, and is pure and safe for use.

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Forget that they
were sent
for
SANTA
CLAUS
P.P.

SO SOAP, Standard Quality,
IS VERY EASY, and Weight.

Are crying as
loud as they can
bowl.

& CO. CHICAGO.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—STATE OF WISCONSIN—County Court for Rock County.—In Probate.
Notice is hereby given that at the May term of the County Court to be held in and for the city of Janesville, in said county, on the first Tuesday, May, A. D. 1881, being May 6th, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following matters will be heard, considered and adjusted: All claims against FREDERICK BLANCH, late of the city of Janesville, in said county, deceased.
All such claims must be presented for allowance to said court, at the court house, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on or before the 17th day of April, 1880 or earlier.
Dated Oct. 17th, 1880
By the Court. J. W. SALE, County Judge.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY. George Herbert and Emma B. Bailey, plaintiffs versus Lydia Ann and William J. Perkins, heirs of Lydia Ann Perkins. — Perkins, husband of said Lydia Ann Perkins, S. Peters, Nathaniel Lewis, Henry Davis, H. S. Woodruff, Nathaniel Woodruff and Lorenzo D. Frieland, defendants.
The said court do hereby order and adjudge that you are hereby summoned to appear with twenty days after service of this summons, to the county court to be held in and for said county at the court house, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on the third Tuesday, being the 10th day of November 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered: The claim filed in the office of the clerk of said court, October 16th, 1880.—Dated October 9th, 1880.
By the Court. J. W. SALE, County Judge. Plaintiffs' Attorney.

To Address, City of Janesville, Rock County Wis.
Noticidw

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.—In Probate.
Notice is hereby given that at a special term of the County Court to be held in and for said county at the court house, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on the third Tuesday, being the 10th day of November 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:
The petition of Hannah F. Bauman, for the appointment of the last will and testament of John F. Bauman, late of the city of Janesville, in said county deceased, and that letters testamentary be issued to said petitioner.—Dated October 23, 1880.
By the Court. J. W. SALE, County Judge.

H. McELROY, County Judge.
Noticidw

STATE OF WISCONSIN—COUNTY COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.—In Probate.
Notice is hereby given that at a regular term of the County Court to be held in and for said county at the court house, in the city of Janesville, in said county on the first Tuesday being the 3d day of December, 1880, at nine o'clock a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:
The petition of S. E. Phillips for the examination, adjustment and allowance of his account as special administrator of the estate of Jane Money, late of the city of Janesville, in said county, deceased.—Dated December 18th, 1880.
By the Court.
J. W. SALE, County Judge.
Noticidw

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Notice is hereby given that at a special term of the County Court to be held in and for said county at the court house, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on the third Tuesday, being the 10th day of December, 1880, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered:
The petition of Andrew Barron for the adjustment and allowance of his account as administrator of the estate of Patrick Barron, late of the city of Janesville, in said county, deceased.—Dated December 18th, 1880.
By the Court.
J. W. SALE, County Judge.
Noticidw

FORFEITURE SALE—Lillian Foster, plaintiff, vs. Catherine Foster, defendant, and her husband, and A. B. Chubb, defendant. Notice is hereby given that by virtue of and in pursuance of a judgment of the circuit court of Rock county, made on the 26th day of November, 1928, in the above entitled action, an order was made on the 26th day of November, 1928, in the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendants, that the defendant, Catherine Foster, do pay to the plaintiff, Lillian Foster, the sum of \$100.00, with interest thereon, by an instrument in writing, bearing date on or before the 26th day of November, 1928, concerning said sale and interest, and if the defendant, Catherine Foster, failed to do so, then the plaintiff, Lillian Foster, was allowed by statute, I will on Monday, the 26th day of November, 1928, sell the premises in the foreclose of that day, at the city of Madison, in the county of Rock, out of the proceeds in the hands of the receiver of the circuit court of Rock county, to satisfy the judgment of Rock county and State of Wisconsin, in and against the above named parties.

Therein described as follows, to-wit: A piece or parcel of land, situated in the town of Rockville, one (1) block number fourteen (14), in the village of Rockville according to the recorded plat of the same, and bounded as follows, to-wit: On the east and west and north and south by the same, the same as that conveyed by John F. Latel and wife to Catherine L. Ryan by warranty deed, dated the 18th. A. D. 1882, in volume 61 of deeds on page 100 of the records of said county, and the same, much thereof as may be sufficient to give said judgment with interest thereon, together with costs of said cause, to the said GEORGE C. BABCOCK, GEORGE C. BABCOCK, Plaintiff, vs. DENNISIDE & GOLDEN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Following matters will be heard, considered and
adjudicated by the court:
All claims against DANIEL R. STOUT, of
the city of Janesville, in said county de-
fendant.
All such claims must be presented for allowance
to the said court at the Court House, in the
city of Janesville, in said county, on the
day of May A. D. 1880, or be barred.— Date
May 1, 1880.
By the Court
J. W. SALL, Judge.

STATE OF WISCONSIN—CIRCUIT COURT
In and for the County of Walworth, plaintiff
vs. Ida F. Mansur, defendant.
The State of Wisconsin to the said defendant
do hereby summon you to appear before the
said court on the day of service of this summons
and in case of your failure to do, judgment
will be rendered against you according to the
demand of the complaint, of which a copy is
hereby served upon you.
EDWARD A. CUNNINGHAM,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
P. O. Address, City of Janesville,
Wis. oct26dewitt

NOTICE TO CREDITORS—STATE OF WISCONSIN, COUNTY COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.

Notice is hereby given that at the May term of the County Court to be held in and for the County of Rock, at the Court House in the City of Janesville, in said county, on the first Tuesday of May, A. D. 1890, being May 1st, 1890, at 9 o'clock a. m., the following matter will be heard and considered and adjusted:

In re: Estate of Alexander, Mc Donald, late of the City of Janesville, in said County of Rock, deceased.

And such claims must be presented for allowance to said Court, at the Court House in the City of Janesville, in said county, on or before the 15th day of April, A. D. 1890 or be barred.

Dated October 15th, 1889.

By the Court:
J. W. SABLE, Judge.

attf:dw

Suffering from the effects of youthful errors, early decay, wasting weakness, lost manhood, etc., I would send a valuable treatise (sealed) containing full particulars for home cure. **FREE** of charge. A splendid medical work; should be read by every man who is nervous and debilitated. Address **Prof. F. C. FOWLER, Moodus, Conn.**

